

bloc with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions; and that the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be Rear Admiral (lower half)

Capt. Kristin Acquavella

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Jay M. Barger
Brig. Gen. Brian W. Cavanaugh
Brig. Gen. Dimitri Henry
Brig. Gen. Ryan P. Heritage
Brig. Gen. Christopher A. McPhillips
Brig. Gen. Robert B. Sofge, Jr.
Brig. Gen. Matthew G. Trollinger

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment as Surgeon General of the Air Force and for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 9036 and 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Robert I. Miller

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Edward D. Banta

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Gen. Paul J. LaCamera

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Randy A. George

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN466 AIR FORCE nominations (1178) beginning CODY W. ABLES, and ending AUSTIN R. ZIMMER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN467 AIR FORCE nominations (379) beginning JARED T. ABRAMOWICZ, and ending GABRIELLE R. ZUNIGA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN468 AIR FORCE nominations (267) beginning RUBEN ADORNORODRIGUEZ, and ending ADAM BRIAN ZUCKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN469 AIR FORCE nominations (399) beginning DONALD J. ADKINS, and ending ZHENG ZHONG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN470 AIR FORCE nominations (52) beginning KAILA WEBER ACRES, and ending JAIMIE M. WYCKOFF, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

IN THE ARMY

PN471 ARMY nomination of Che T. Arosemena, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN472 ARMY nomination of Regina N. Moeckel, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

PN501 ARMY nomination of Brendan J. Cullinan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN502 ARMY nomination of James B. Kavanaugh, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN503 ARMY nomination of Justin P. Overbaugh, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN504 ARMY nominations (450) beginning KYLE R. ABRUZZESE, and ending D012084, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN505 ARMY nominations (325) beginning JASON K. ABBOTT, and ending D015268, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN506 ARMY nominations (245) beginning ISAIAH C. ABBOTT, and ending D015178, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN507 ARMY nominations (30) beginning BRYAN B. AULT, and ending TIMOTHY D. ZALESKY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN512 ARMY nominations (2) beginning AARON T. MURRAY, and ending TIFFANY H. Y. PIKELEE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN513 ARMY nomination of Christopher L. Hansen, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN63 MARINE CORPS nomination of Joseph W. Hockett, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN76 MARINE CORPS nomination of Jared A. Mason, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN514 MARINE CORPS nomination of Daniel W. Laux, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

IN THE NAVY

PN56 NAVY nomination of James M. McDonald, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN204 NAVY nomination of Zachary P. Ruthven, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 22, 2021.

PN205 NAVY nomination of Donald G. Barnett, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 22, 2021.

PN209 NAVY nomination of Robert W. McFarlin, IV, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 22, 2021.

PN210 NAVY nomination of Michael G. Mortensen, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 22, 2021.

PN312 NAVY nomination of Justin A. Dargan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN314 NAVY nomination of Raymond Sudduth, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN315 NAVY nomination of Eric D. Lockett, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 12, 2021.

PN515 NAVY nomination of Benjamin R. Ventresca, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

PN532 NAVY nomination of Roy M. Hoagland, II, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 28, 2021.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

PN473 SPACE FORCE nominations (80) beginning CHRISTIAN NELS ALF, and ending DANIEL R. ZERI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 27, 2021.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT— Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 1588 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1502

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I rise to call up my amendment No. 1588, which is cosponsored by Senators GRAHAM and LUJÁN, BARASSO, and COLLINS.

This amendment would establish a Foundation for Energy Security and Innovation, a nonprofit Foundation to support the Department of Energy's mission to help raise private capital to accelerate the commercialization of new and cutting-edge technologies.

As China has dramatically ramped up their R&D funding, our Federal funding has remained stagnant, threatening U.S. competitiveness and our potential to develop, bring to scale, and export clean energy technologies.

This amendment will take a model already proven by Foundations affiliated with the NIH, the CDC, the Department of Agriculture, and create a Foundation to channel private sector investments into our world-class scientific innovation institutions, our National Labs.

This new Foundation would support the great work already happening at

the Department of Energy by leveraging public-private partnerships to address tech transfer barriers.

Working on this bill over the years, I have heard significant interest from the private sector and philanthropists looking for an entity to coordinate their investment.

This bipartisan and bicameral bill passed the House last year with the leadership of now Senator LUJÁN, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

I want to thank my partners, Senators GRAHAM and LUJÁN, for their leadership and thank Senators BARRASSO and COLLINS for cosponsoring, Senators SCHUMER and MANCHIN for their support, and Senators WICKER, CANTWELL, and YOUNG for their leadership on the Endless Frontier Act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. COONS] proposes an amendment numbered 1588 to amendment No. 1502.

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of May 19, 2021 under “Text of Amendments.”)

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1588

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 83, nays 14, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 210 Leg.]

YEAS—83

Baldwin	Cramer	Klobuchar
Barrasso	Daines	Lankford
Bennet	Duckworth	Leahy
Blumenthal	Durbin	Luján
Blunt	Ernst	Markey
Booker	Feinstein	McConnell
Boozman	Fischer	Menendez
Braun	Gillibrand	Merkley
Brown	Graham	Moran
Burr	Grassley	Murkowski
Cantwell	Hassan	Murphy
Capito	Heinrich	Murray
Cardin	Hickenlooper	Ossoff
Carper	Hirono	Padilla
Casey	Hoeven	Peters
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Portman
Collins	Inhofe	Reed
Coons	Kaine	Romney
Cornyn	Kelly	Rosen
Cortez Masto	Kennedy	Rounds
Cotton	King	Rubio

Sanders	Smith	Wanock
Sasse	Stabenow	Warren
Schatz	Sullivan	Whitehouse
Schumer	Tester	Wicker
Scott (SC)	Thune	Wyden
Shaheen	Van Hollen	Young
Sinema	Warner	

NAYS—14

Crapo	Lee	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Lummis	Shelby
Hagerty	Marshall	Toomey
Hawley	Paul	Tuberville
Johnson	Risch	

NOT VOTING—3

Blackburn	Manchin	Tillis
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 83, the nays are 14.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1588) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1929 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1502

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 1929 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Utah [Mr. LEE] proposes an amendment numbered 1929 to amendment No. 1502.

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of May 24, 2021, under “Text of Amendments.”)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are now 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, on the amendment.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, the United States of America cannot meaningfully compete with Communist China. If our own government and if our own Federal regulatory system, one that 25 years ago was costing the American economy \$300 billion a year and is now costing the American economy \$2 trillion, if that regulatory system is hobbling us, we won't be able to compete.

That is why I introduced this amendment No. 1929, to bring the focus of the debate back to where it belongs—back to our regulatory challenges. It sets up a Regulatory Oversight and Review Task Force, composed of OMB, OIRA, and people in the private sector with expertise in this area.

The bipartisan task force would have, as its job, to conduct annually a review of all Federal regulations to figure out what is working, what is not working, what is harming American job growth, and what is helping.

Congress would then have the opportunity to review these recommendations and review recommendations in a way that would ultimately bring about regulatory reform helping us to compete with Communist China.

We can't beat China at its own game. We have to beat China by being our best selves. That is what amendment 1929 will do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, this measure undermines Federal Agencies'

efforts to protect workers, consumers, our environment, and public health. When Federal Agencies create regulations, they must look at the full range of costs and benefits, including the impact on employers, workers, and vulnerable groups.

This measure shuts out most of these voices. It is designed to push Congress to repeal regulations without considering the concerns of workers who rely on Federal safety standards or communities whose water has been polluted by lead.

If Congress is concerned about a regulation, we already have tools to make the needed changes—either passing a law or using procedures like the Congressional Review Act. We need to move forward on bipartisan policies that will improve our Nation's competitiveness, not measures that will endanger our constituents and our communities. I urge my colleagues to vote no on amendment 1929.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1929

Mr. LEE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the remaining votes tonight be 10-minute votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 211 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Burr	Hoeven	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Collins	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Shelby
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Booker	Cardin
Bennet	Brown	Carper
Blumenthal	Cantwell	Casey

Coons
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Durbin
Feinstein
Gillibrand
Hassan
Heinrich
Hickenlooper
Hirono
Kaine
Kelly
King
Klobuchar

Leahy
Lujan
Markey
Menendez
Merkley
Murphy
Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Reed
Rosen
Sanders
Schatz

Schumer
Shaheen
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Tester
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wyden

NOT VOTING—3

Blackburn Manchin Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 49.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for adoption of this amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1929) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

AMENDMENT NO. 1771 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1502

Mr. BRAUN. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 1771 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. BRAUN] proposes an amendment numbered 1771 to amendment No. 1502.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain types of human-animal chimeras)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN HUMAN-ANIMAL CHIMERAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 51 the following:

“CHAPTER 52—CERTAIN TYPES OF HUMAN-ANIMAL CHIMERAS PROHIBITED

“Sec.

“1131. Definitions.

“1132. Prohibition on human-animal chimeras.

“§ 1131. Definitions

“In this chapter:

“(1) HUMAN EMBRYO.—The term ‘human embryo’ means an organism of the species *Homo sapiens* during the earliest stages of development, from 1 cell up to 8 weeks after conception.

“(2) PROHIBITED HUMAN-ANIMAL CHIMERA.—The term ‘prohibited human-animal chimera’ means—

“(A) a human embryo into which a nonhuman cell or cells (or the component parts thereof) have been introduced to render the embryo’s membership in the species *Homo sapiens* uncertain;

“(B) a human-animal embryo produced by fertilizing a human egg with nonhuman sperm;

“(C) a human-animal embryo produced by fertilizing a nonhuman egg with human sperm;

“(D) an embryo produced by introducing a nonhuman nucleus into a human egg;

“(E) an embryo produced by introducing a human nucleus into a nonhuman egg;

“(F) an embryo containing at least haploid sets of chromosomes from both a human and a nonhuman life form;

“(G) a nonhuman life form engineered such that human gametes develop within the body of a nonhuman life form;

“(H) a nonhuman life form engineered such that it contains a human brain or a brain de-

rived wholly or predominantly from human neural tissues;

“(I) nonhuman life form engineered such that it exhibits human facial features or other bodily morphologies to resemble human features; or

“(J) an embryo produced by mixing human and nonhuman cells, such that—

“(i) human gametes develop within the body of the resultant organism;

“(ii) it contains a human brain or a brain derived wholly or predominantly from human neural tissues; or

“(iii) it exhibits human facial features or other bodily morphologies to resemble human features.

“§ 1132. Prohibition on certain human-animal chimeras

“(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly, in or otherwise affecting interstate commerce—

“(1) create or attempt to create a prohibited human-animal chimera;

“(2) transfer or attempt to transfer a human embryo into a nonhuman womb;

“(3) transfer or attempt to transfer a nonhuman embryo into a human womb; or

“(4) transport or receive for any purpose a prohibited human-animal chimera.

“(b) PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Whoever violates subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

“(2) CIVIL PENALTY.—Whoever violates subsection (a) shall be subject to a civil fine of the greater of—

“(A) \$1,000,000; or

“(B) the amount equal to twice the amount of the gross pecuniary gain, if any.

“(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section does not prohibit research involving the use of transgenic animal models containing human genes or transplantation of human organs, tissues, or cells into recipient animals, if such activities are not prohibited under subsection (a).”.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 51 the following:

“52. Certain types of human-animal chimeras prohibited1131.”.

Mr. BRAUN. Madam President, in recent years, research involving human-animal hybrids has become much more prevalent. For example, in April, researchers in China created a monkey-human hybrid embryo that they allowed to grow and studied for weeks.

I have serious ethical concerns with this type of human chimera research. My amendment would ban the practice by applying the NIH’s current anti-chimera policy universally.

Due to the dangerous and offensive nature of this research, my amendment imposes penalties on those who participate in this unethical research.

We must act now. Just this morning, the International Society for Stem Cell Research, an international standards-setting body, issued guidance that permits the creation of human-animal hybrids. I ask that my Senate colleagues reject this foreign position and maintain our own NIH’s ethical standards.

All life is sacred. It is Congress’s responsibility to enact commonsense bioethics.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time has expired.

Mr. BRAUN. Please support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I was just here yesterday reminding my colleagues that this is a bipartisan bill to help families across our country by boosting American’s competitiveness. I have said it already. I will say it again. That means we have to ensure that American research is guided by science, not ideology.

This amendment does the exact opposite and undermines scientifically significant research that could actually help develop new treatments and ultimately lead to lifesaving organ transplants.

If we are serious about bipartisan commitment to American innovation, we have to stop these ideological attacks on medical research and focus on the science and ultimately the health of our patients.

I urge a “no” vote. Thank you.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1771

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BRAUN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote or change their vote?

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 212 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hagerty	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Romney
Burr	Hoeven	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Inhofe	Sasse
Collins	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Shelby
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Toomey
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—49

Baldwin	Hassan	Ossoff
Bennet	Heinrich	Padilla
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Peters
Booker	Hirono	Reed
Brown	Kaine	Rosen
Cantwell	Kelly	Sanders
Cardin	King	Schatz
Carper	Klobuchar	Schumer
Casey	Leahy	Shaheen
Coons	Lujan	Sinema
Cortez Masto	Markey	Smith
Duckworth	Menendez	Stabenow
Durbin	Merkley	Tester
Feinstein	Murphy	
Gillibrand	Murray	

Van Hollen Warnock Whitehouse
Warner Warren Wyden

NOT VOTING—3

Blackburn Manchin Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 49.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is rejected.

The amendment (No. 1771) was rejected.

The junior Senator from Kansas.

AMENDMENT NO. 1973, AS MODIFIED, TO
AMENDMENT NO. 1502

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 1973, as modified, with the changes at the desk and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. MARSHALL] proposes an amendment numbered 1973, as modified, to amendment No. 1502.

The amendment, as modified, is as follows:

(Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate regarding the need to conduct a comprehensive investigation to determine the origins of COVID-19, and for other purposes)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING AN INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE THE ORIGINS OF COVID-19.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) COVID-19 has taken the lives of nearly 3,500,000 individuals around the world.

(2) Understanding the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic is essential to addressing our vulnerabilities and preventing future crises.

(3) In May 2020, the World Health Assembly did not authorize a comprehensive investigation into the origins of COVID-19, and instead passed a significantly limited compromise resolution, with Chinese government support, which did not explicitly include in its scope the possibility of a research-related accident.

(4) The 2020 World Health Assembly resolution and its terms of reference, which were negotiated privately between the World Health Organization (in this section referred to as “WHO”) and Chinese authorities, handed the Chinese government control over the joint-study process by giving the Chinese government veto power over which international experts were allowed to participate in the joint study and by agreeing that most primary research would be carried out by Chinese teams without ensuring broad access to primary data by international experts.

(5) As a result of these terms, the significant structural, procedural, and analytical shortcomings of the joint study, and the severe restrictions imposed by Chinese authorities, the WHO-convened joint study into the origins of COVID-19 was prevented from providing a balanced consideration of the multiple theories of the origin of COVID-19.

(6) Only 4 of the 313 pages of the joint-study team report and its annexes addressed the possibility of a laboratory accident, and no thorough examination of the lab incident hypothesis was carried out by the joint-study team.

(7) Some of the international experts on the joint-study team stated that they lacked

the means and resources to properly investigate the research-related accident hypothesis, and they were neither able nor meant to do such a full investigation but instead were acting as a “study review group”.

(8) WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus commented on March 30, 2021, the day the joint-study report was released, “I do not believe that [the joint-study team’s] assessment [of a possible lab incident] was extensive enough. Further data and studies will be needed to reach more robust conclusions . . . potentially with additional missions involving specialist experts, which I am ready to deploy.”.

(9) The WHO Director-General further commented, “As far as WHO is concerned all hypotheses remain on the table . . . We have not yet found the source of the virus, and we must continue to follow the science and leave no stone unturned as we do . . . It is clear that we need more research across a range of areas, which will entail further field visits.”.

(10) The March 30, 2021 Joint Statement on the WHO-convened COVID-19 Origins Study by the United States and 13 other countries recognized the severe shortcomings of the joint-study process and called for “a transparent and independent analysis and evaluation, free from interference and undue influence.”.

(11) In spite of the devastation the COVID-19 pandemic has caused in the United States and around the world, no process currently exists to ensure a comprehensive investigation into the source of COVID-19.

(12) Such an investigation is essential for ensuring this type of crisis never happens again for the benefit of all people, all nations, and future generations.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) a comprehensive investigation to determine the origins of COVID-19 must be conducted by WHO immediately, with access to all relevant records, samples, and personnel in China, and that such investigation must fully explore all possible sources of the COVID-19 pandemic, including exclusively “natural” zoonosis in the wild, human contamination in an animal farm, and a research-related accident;

(2) the United States delegation to the World Health Assembly should, in concert with allies and partners around the world, work to ensure that an international scientific investigation into the origins of COVID-19, with full access to all relevant records, samples, and personnel in China, will be authorized by the World Health Assembly and implemented with extreme urgency; and

(3) should such a full investigation not be authorized by the 2021 World Health Assembly, then the United States Government should immediately begin planning a comprehensive and data-driven investigation into the COVID-19 pandemic origins, in concert with willing partner governments and experts around the world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are now 2 minutes of debate, equally divided, on the amendment.

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, over the past year, COVID-19 has spread to all corners of the world, killing more than 3 million people in its path, including more than 550,000 Americans. We were originally told this virus initiated in a wet market or that it may have come from a bat that directly infected a human. However, the preponderance of evidence now suggests this virus may have leaked from a lab in Wuhan.

With the World Health Assembly meeting this week, I ask this body to fully express support for a complete investigation into this outbreak. It is outrageous and inconceivable that a comprehensive investigation has still not occurred.

If China continues on its path of coverup, we must begin planning a full investigation, including with partners around the world. It would be utterly irresponsible to suffer through the worst pandemic in a century and not have the origins fully investigated.

Our bipartisan amendment will deliver the message that the Chinese must show us the data and be transparent with the world, and if they don’t, we will fight to get to the bottom of this pandemic.

I thank Senator GILLIBRAND for introducing this amendment with me and ask that all Senators join us in approving it, and we hope, we believe, that this can pass with a voice vote.

Thank you. And I yield.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I yield back all time, and I support this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1973

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to vitiate the 60-vote threshold for this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 1973), as modified, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

AMENDMENT NO. 2023 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1502

Mr. SASSE. Madam President, I would like to call up my amendment No. 2023 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SASSE] proposes amendment numbered 2023 to amendment No. 1502.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To authorize appropriations for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to conduct research and development in key technology focus areas)

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there is authorized to be appropriated for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to conduct research and development in key technology focus areas \$3,500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(b) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Any amount appropriated pursuant to the authorization in subsection (a) shall supplement and not supplant any amounts already appropriated for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. SASSE. Madam President, my amendment about doubling DARPA funding is really simple: It doubles DARPA funding. This amendment would provide an additional \$3.5 billion a year to the base, \$3.5 billion that DARPA currently receives over the next 5 years.

To members of the Armed Services Committee, I would tell you, this amendment doesn't do anything to mess with your base authorization. Your work is not displaced. This is simply additive. Modern war isn't just about enemy landings; it is also about enemy hackings. And the Chinese Communist Party is currently pouring money into machine learning, AI, and quantum because they think if they achieve first-mover advantage in cyber, they will ultimately become the world's preeminent superpower. DARPA's job is to make sure that doesn't happen.

We to need to make sure that Chairman Xi lies awake at night worrying about his critical infrastructure, his networks, and his vulnerabilities. And DARPA is currently doing that work, but DARPA is not funded for us to win the technology race.

Money that goes to NSF, which is the core of the bill that is before us—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SASSE (continuing). Is important, but DARPA is different. DARPA is the one that leads Chairman Xi to be worried at night.

I request a "yes" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. SASSE. I ask for a recorded vote, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 2023

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 67, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 213 Leg.]

YEAS—67

Barrasso	Casey	Daines
Bennet	Collins	Durbin
Blumenthal	Coons	Ernst
Blunt	Cornyn	Fischer
Boozman	Cortez Masto	Gillibrand
Burr	Cotton	Graham
Cantwell	Cramer	Hagerty
Capito	Cruz	Hassan

Heinrich
Hickenlooper
Hoeven
Hyde-Smith
Inhofe
Kaine
Kelly
Kennedy
King
Lujan
Marshall
McConnell
Moran
Murkowski
Murphy

Murray
Ossoff
Padilla
Peters
Portman
Romney
Rosen
Rounds
Rubio
Sasse
Schatz
Schumer
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Shaheen

Shelby
Sinema
Stabenow
Sullivan
Tester
Thune
Van Hollen
Warner
Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wicker
Young

NAYS—30

Baldwin
Booker
Braun
Brown
Cardin
Carper
Cassidy
Crapo
Duckworth
Feinstein

Grassley
Hawley
Hirono
Johnson
Klobuchar
Lankford
Leahy
Lee
Lummis
Markley

Menendez
Merkley
Paul
Reed
Risch
Sanders
Smith
Toomey
Tuberville
Wyden

NOT VOTING—3

Blackburn

Manchin

Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 67, the nays are 30.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 2023) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. As if in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vitiate the previous action on Executive Calendar No. 135.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF THE LATE SENATOR DAVID HENRY GAMBRELL

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res 245, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 245) honoring the life and legacy of the late Senator David Henry Gambrell.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 245) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MORNING BUSINESS

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise today in recognition of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. This annual commemoration offers the opportunity to celebrate and reflect on the rich history of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Representatives Frank Horton of New York and Norman Mineta of California and later Senators Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga, both of Hawaii, first introduced a resolution in 1977 to establish an annual commemoration of the contributions of this community. That first resolution proclaimed the first 10 days of May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Week. Congress passed a modified version of that resolution in 1978, which President Jimmy Carter signed into law. In 1990, Congress expanded Asian Pacific American Heritage Week to the entire month. Just 2 years later, Congress passed a final resolution permanently designating the month of May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. This timing is deliberate: It commemorates important milestones—the arrival of the first Japanese to the United States on May 7, 1843, and the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad on May 10, 1869.

The Asian-American population is the fastest growing population in the United States, having risen from 10.5 million in 2000 to more than 23 million in 2020. More than 1.6 million individuals identify as Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. With these combined figures, the Asian-American and Pacific Islander, AAPI, community makes up almost 7 percent of the U.S. population and roughly the same percentage of Maryland's population.

Nationwide, demographers estimate that this population, which consists of over 40 subgroups, will more than double from 20 million to more than 51 million by 2060.

Over the past year, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have played a vital role in our Nation's battle with COVID-19. Serving as frontline workers, first responders, and emergency personnel, they have provided life-saving and critical care to hundreds of thousands of people during unprecedented times.

The approximately 555,200 Asian-owned businesses in the United States represent approximately 1 in 10 businesses in the United States. As the chairman of the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee, I know the importance of each of these enterprises to our national economy and to the local communities they serve. I also know the serious challenges that all small business owners but particularly minority-owned businesses have faced since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some research indicates